who had formerly been regarded as revolutionary heroes, spread consternation among the faithful; like eager ordinands suddenly uneasy about the Thirty-Nine Articles, their serenity was disturbed, though they mostly refrained from giving any public expression to the doubts which had assailed them, and some, like Mr. D. N. Pritt, E.G., and Lord Passfield, continued manfully to proclaim their unqualified admiration for the impartiality and benevolence of Soviet justice.

The general public, though interested in these political trials, were less perturbed by them, had as few, or as many, tears to shed over the Ogpu's latest victims as over its previous ones. Cannibalism may be disapproved of on humanitarian grounds, but such disapproval is scarcely affected by whether the carcasses consumed are home-bred or imported. When, however, a missionary finds his way into the pot, particular indignation is aroused. It was the arrest by the Ogpu of a number of English engineers, in the employ of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company and resident in the U.S.S.R., on the usual charge of military and political sabotage, which sent special correspondents, among them Mr. A. J. Cummings of the *News Chronicle,* hurrying to Moscow, and filled newspapers with descriptions and photographs of Soviet judicial procedure.

Great indignation was expressed in most newspapers and in Parliament that the Ogpu should have thus laid hands on British subjects, though occasional voices were raised in justification of the Soviet Government, or at any rate to plead for a suspension of judgment until the case had been tried. The

Dean of Canterbury, questioned on the subject, said that he had not had time to study the situation very closely, and so felt unable to comment on it, but added: 'Generally speaking, I am certainly opposed to anything in the nature of third degree or torture.' Both those who were loudly insistent on the engineers' innocence, and those who assumed or admitted the possibility of their guilt, tended to overlook a more important question—whether the charge which had been preferred against them was one capable of being